

ALNWICK RURAL DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1972



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A N N U A L R E P O R T
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
1972

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1972

To the Chairman and Members of the Alnwick Rural District Council

As this will be the final report to you, and in 1974 medical officers of health will end a long association with local government, it seems appropriate and of interest to recollect the changes which have taken place over the years. When one does look back one is left with an impression of how fast time passes and change takes place and yet also how slowly.

The oldest available report by a medical officer of health in this area is that for Alnwick in 1902. No doubt it was representative of the circumstances existing in North Northumberland at that time and it is largely reprinted in the following pages. All those who are seventy-years-old, and there are many, were born into the conditions depicted in the report and they either experienced them or, as was the habit then, were protected from them in what is now referred to as the "golden" Edwardian era. Public health was very much involved with drains and infectious disease. There were lodging houses for tramps and overcrowding - how often does one see a tramp let alone a female tramp in Northumberland in 1972. There was the belief that infectious diseases were largely spread from blocked drains as much as by personal contact. Scavenging had just been undertaken by the local authority and there was a recent Act to control people's conditions of work.

In the centre of the town there were stables, byres and middens with liquid manure seeping into houses. The open offal cart wended its way through unpaved streets. Drinking water was often coloured and had to be turned off on many nights. Water-borne sewage had only settling tanks for treatment while in the rural areas especially earth closets were the rule and not the exception.

There was an infectious disease hospital with uncovered access to toilets, inadequate hot water supply and no means of disinfection. Presumably the female tramp with smallpox was admitted there.

There is an unconscious humour in the report. The opening address of "Gentlemen" could not possibly envisage women members serving on the Council. There is the suggestion that the Councillors would be more relieved to be spared the cost of a smallpox outbreak than they would be to escape an epidemic. There was the assumption, as was commonly believed, that small boys would suffer psychological damage as a result of seeing unpleasant sights in the slaughterhouse and, also, that the town's morals would deteriorate if the water supply was cut off.

Both the birth and infant mortality rates were high and 21 infants out of 174 live births died before they were one year old. Only two out of every five people lived until they were sixty. There were 18 deaths from tuberculosis and these occurred in people aged as young as 25 years. The incidence in 1902 of other killing infectious diseases such as smallpox and diphtheria was probably low compared with other years.

A public mortuary was needed both because dead bodies presumably unclaimed were found lying in the streets and because there was no alternative but to keep decomposing deceased relatives in overcrowded bedrooms.

Many houses has standpipes for water and gullies for slops. Yards and streets were largely unpaved, The milk supply, a common source of infection, was untreated and badly stored.

In the midst of these conditions it was only possible to find one house which was unfit for habitation. One wonders what it was like.

It is of interest to compare events and conditions in Alnwick in 1902 with a population of about 6,000 with those in rural North Northumberland in 1972 which had a population of 85,000 (the ten authorities from Morpeth west to Rothbury and north to Berwick).

In these ten authorities in 1972 there were two deaths from tuberculosis; one person aged 71 years and the other a recent immigrant from abroad. There were only nine new cases mainly in older people.

Only nineteen deaths of infants under one year occurred in nearly one thousand births and half of these were the result of congenital abnormalities incompatible with life. There was one death each from food poisoning and meningitis but these were unusual occurrences. Diphtheria, typhoid, smallpox and poliomyelitis were mainly risks through importation from abroad.

Most of the area had mains water supply apart from outlying farms and small villages. Sewage treatment had only been provided in many areas in recent years but the remaining centres of population had schemes under construction or consideration.

In the ten years 1962/71 the population fell by 4,000. Nine hundred and twenty unfit houses were demolished but 4,280 new houses were built which meant that fewer people were living in more and better housing.

Of the deaths in 1972 only one quarter occurred in persons who were under sixty five years of age.

In 1972 lodging houses and infectious diseases hospitals were no longer local necessities; housing had improved almost beyond recognition; there was a mortuary in Alnwick; slaughterhouses, food hygiene and milk production were controlled by legislation; there was good refuse collection and disposal; there was control of conditions of work; in general currently acceptable standards for living conditions were no longer comparable with 1902.

If those involved with environmental conditions in 1902 were to have returned seventy years later they could have been excused for thinking that, in the lifetime of the babies born in their year, most of what they had set out to do had been achieved.

Extracts from the Report of the Medical Officer of Health
in Alnwick for 1902 are printed in the following pages.

To the Chairman and other Members of the

Alnwick Urban District Council

1902

GENTLEMEN,

The weather during the year 1902 has been throughout cold and wet, and favourable to the development of pulmonary disease and rheumatism. The absence of warm weather has lessened the prevalence of diarrhoea so common in the summer time... It is a matter of congratulation that the town has not had to cope with an epidemic of Smallpox, and its accompanying expenses.

WATER SUPPLY

The small rainfall has caused the water supply to be short on several occasions, and it was found necessary to shut it off for 98 nights. Pumping has had to be again resorted to on 62 days.

I cannot do better than preface my remarks about water supply than by quoting an extract from a standard work on Public Health. "Of all vital requisites water is the most essential. It has decided in large measure the distribution of man over the globe, and at the present day in sanitary matters its consideration takes precedence over all other questions. A wholesome and liberal supply of water is essential to every community, not only for alimental use, but for purposes of personal and general cleanliness, trade and manufacture, and safety against fire. Deficiency of water is invariably followed by ill-health, and a lowering of the moral standard".

Danger of Intermittent Supply. - Should any escape of foul gas occur near the hydrants there is the danger of its being sucked into the mains and so polluting the supply. There is another and greater danger to be contended against, viz., the street hydrants become full of filth which is washed into them from time to time... thus finding its way into the pipes, and finally into domestic supplies. If this happened at only one point it is quite enough to render useless the care that is taken in collecting and purifying water. How much more must this apply when nearly all the hydrants are affected... After wet weather the supply is coloured... This colouration evidently comes from the shallower springs; as it is from two to three days after a heavy rain that we begin to feel the benefit of an increased supply, combined with the turbid condition which leads many people to think that they are drinking Rugley Burn.

SEWAGE

The Canongate Sewage system is at present occupying the attention of the Council, and also the treatment of the combined sewage at the Main Sewage Works. It is at present proposed to slightly modify these, to make them into open septic tanks, and then treat the combined effluent by Aerobic Filters.

SCAVENGING

Since the Council has taken the scavenging into its own hands there has been a marked improvement in the cleanliness of the town. This must have a beneficial effect upon the Public Health. It is, however, very difficult to deal with some districts, as places that are cleaned in the morning become as bad as ever before night owing to the careless and filthy habits of certain portions of the community.

DISPOSAL OF SLOPS

The careless method of disposal of slops in some of the crowded parts of the town has given rise to many nuisances in the past, due to the absorption of putrescible matter into the soil surrounding the sinks, and its subsequent decomposition in warm weather. In view of this, I reported to the Council in May as to the benefit that would accrue from cementing the surface round the sinks for a distance of two or three feet. I find from the Inspector's report that many have been done.

/cont.....

PAVING OF YARDS

A great number of the yards and lanes are at present either unpaved or at best only paved with cobble stones. In some of these there are dwelling houses mixed up with stables, cowsheds and their attendant middens; the consequence being that the rain and liquid manure penetrate into the soil and foundations of the houses, and render them damp and unhealthy.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION

The house accommodation for the Working Classes still leaves much to be desired. The erection of workmen's dwellings behind Clayport is slowly progressing, and it is to be hoped will be finished during the coming season. Many more houses are required in the town before overcrowding can be thoroughly dealt with.

LODGING HOUSES

The erection of two Lodging Houses, one of which is registered, and the other I expect, will be by the time this report is read, will relieve the town of a good deal of responsibility, and enable the authorities to do away with the unlicensed Lodging Houses, and to deal with the worst cases of overcrowding that may occur.

HOUSES CLOSED

A house in the Angel Inn Yard has been condemned as unfit for habitation, and also a room in the Crown Inn Yard. Both have been closed.

HOUSES BUILT

Only about seven new houses have been built during the past year, or are in course of erection... The widening of the footpath on Bondgate Hill, and the making of a cart track hardly come under the heading of sanitary improvements, though undoubtedly of great benefit to the town.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES

The Slaughter Houses have been inspected from time to time, and certain improvements would be beneficial. The necessity of cleanliness has been impressed upon the tenants, and I am glad to say that a great step has been made in this direction although there is still room for improvement. The number of boys who hang about the slaughter houses are a great annoyance to the tenants, to say nothing of the bad effect such sights must have upon them.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS

The attention of the Council is specially directed to the Dairies and Cowsheds. In many cases cows are kept in unsuitable places, the air-space required being in nearly every case insufficient, and the provision for the storage of milk are of a most meagre description.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT

This Act which came into force at the beginning of the year, enables the Council to deal with workshops and work places which have not sufficient air-space, nor necessary accommodation for employees; and which are not kept in such a state of cleanliness as may be necessary.

/contd.....

BAKEHOUSES

The bakehouses have received special attention, and were found clean; and with the exception of one, in accordance with the Act, which provides that on and after Jan. 1st, 1904, no underground bakehouse is to be permitted unless special provision for ventilation and lighting be made.

INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL

The Infectious Hospital requires certain alterations and improvements in view of the climate in which we live. The present open way from the wards to the Nurses' room and w.c.'s should be closed in, provision made for an adequate supply of hot water, and an efficient disinfecting apparatus provided.

PHTHISIS

In November I reported to the Council as to the infectious nature of Phthisis, and the Council gave their consent for the Inspector of Nuisances to disinfect any room where a death from that disease had occurred. My medical colleagues in the town have promised to give all assistance in their power in the voluntary notification of such cases.

MORTUARY

Perhaps I might here mention the need there is in Alnwick of a properly constructed Public Mortuary, not only for the disposal of any dead body that may be found and await a Coroner's Inquest, but also for the reception of the dead before interment. There are many families living in one or two rooms among whom the practice of keeping a dead body in the house for a considerable time before burial is the rule and not the exception. I may point out that there is a certain danger to Public Health in retaining a corpse in a crowded house until putrefaction commences. This danger becomes more apparent when the death happens to have taken place from an infectious disease. I am quite aware of the prejudices, and opposition, there would be to the removal of the dead from the home to the mortuary on the part of the very class of people who would benefit most by such an establishment, but still I consider it my duty in the interest of public health to mention the need there is for some provision of this kind.

DEATHS

During the year there have been 113 deaths, 19 of which occurred in the public institutions in the town. Of these, 44 were over the age of 60 and 21 under 1 year of age.

DEATH RATE

The annual death-rate is 16.82 per 1000. Although the death rate is higher than last year it is 3.3 below the average of the last ten years.

The causes of death as tabulated are as follows:-

Diarrhoea	.. 1	Diseases and Accidents)	
Phthisis	.. 10	of Parturition)	.. 1
Tubercular Diseases	.. 8	Heart Disease	.. 13
Cancer	.. 9	Accidents	.. 5
Bronchitis	.. 9	Brain Diseases	.. 6
Pneumonia	.. 9	Urinary System	.. 8
Alcoholism	.. 2	Digestive System	.. 11
Premature Birth	.. 1	All other causes	.. 20
		Total	113

/contd.....

All the deaths from Phthisis occurred in persons between the ages of 25 and 60. The Phthisis death-rate compares favourably with that of last year... The number of deaths of children under the age of 1 year (21) is higher than last year, but still 3.7 below the average of the last ten years.

BIRTHS

registered during the year numbered 174 - 81 males and 93 females, giving a birth-rate of 25.9 per 1000. The birth-rate is below the average of the last 10 years, the average rate being 27.6.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

There have been during the year 22 cases of Infectious Disease notified, as follows:-

Smallpox	1	Erysipelas	3
Diphtheria	1	Scarlet Fever	17

none of these fortunately ended fatally.

The case of Smallpox was of a modified type, and occurred in a tramp admitted to the Workhouse. It fortunately did not spread, although we had reason to believe that the woman had been into the town before admission to the House. No cause could be assigned for the case of Diphtheria, but as one or two other cases had previously occurred in the immediate neighbourhood, attention was directed to the gully traps in the street... In most cases of Scarlatina not traceable to outside infection the drains have been examined, and in several cases have been found to be at fault.

The Inspector of Nuisances in 1902 reports under the following headings:-

Total number of nuisances abated
 Number of water closets repaired
 Number limewashed, cleansed
 New syphonic cisterns in place of old ones
 Pan closets taken out and replaced by pedestals
 Drains opened and cleansed from obstruction
 Drains relaid, repaired or otherwise improved
 Drains trapped by gully traps
 Drains flushed with hosepipe
 Drains smoke tested
 Rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease
 Miscellaneous nuisances arising from various causes

ANNUAL REPORT - 1972

Vital Statistics The estimated mid-year population in the District was 11,030 persons which was 220 fewer than the estimate for 1971. However, the preliminary Report of the Census 1971 gave a figure of 11,094 and this would seem to be more consistent. During the year there were 40 more deaths than births whereas there had normally been in previous years a significant excess of births.

There was a considerable fall in the number of births - thirty one fewer than in 1971. The number showed a 30% decrease compared with the average number in the early 1960's. Of the births 72 were males and 70 females. The crude birth rate was 12.9 per thousand population but the adjusted rate was 14.7 per thousand and these compared with 14.8 per thousand in England and Wales in 1972.

There were 182 deaths and these were equally divided between the sexes. The crude death rate was 16.5 per thousand which was well above the rate for England and Wales, 12.1 per thousand. However, the District has an older population and the adjusted rate was 12.9 per thousand. The deaths occurred in the expected categories although compared with the national rates those due to cancer were lower and those due to vascular disorders higher than would have been expected. There were three accidental deaths but none due to motor vehicle accidents. The infant mortality rate was 28 per thousand live births and this was higher than for a number of years and in the previous two years there had been no infant deaths. Two of these deaths were due to congenital abnormalities.

Immunisation This was maintained at a high level during the year and the table shows the number of infants in the four districts who have received primary immunisations. Acceptance of rubella vaccination for adolescent girls was again higher than in the previous year. Measles vaccination of one-year-old children also continues to gain in acceptability but has not yet reached the level of other primary vaccination.

Infectious Diseases One new case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified in a middle-aged woman but contact tracing brought to light no other associated cases. There were no deaths due to tuberculosis.

Malaria was notified after being diagnosed in a young child recently returned from abroad. Recently publicity has been given to the risks of contracting the illness when visiting malaria endemic areas. Holiday travel to infected areas is now not uncommon and some people seem unaware of the attendant risks. Prophylactic drug treatment should be taken prior to entering an endemic area and continued for a month after leaving it.

A sizeable epidemic of measles started in May and continued until the end of the year. Primary schoolchildren were the group mainly involved and they were ones who had just missed vaccination as a routine protection for infants when it first became available in 1968. Measles vaccination is gaining in acceptability but has not yet reached the level of the other forms of primary immunisation. The illness is now a preventable one and it can still be responsible for childhood deaths.

Six infections by Salmonella organisms among livestock were reported from farms but there were no associated human infections and none of the premises bottled untreated milk. A merchant seaman who was a contact of paratyphoid among other crew members was investigated and found to be bacteriologically negative.

Ian G.P. Fraser

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

The area of the district was 92,964 acres.

The number of inhabited houses was 4,280
and the number of new houses completed
during the year was 7.

The estimated mid-year population was 11,030
and this figure was taken when calculating
the Birth and Death rate.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	66	68	134
Illegitimate	6	2	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	72	70	142
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population	12.9
Crude Birth Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor (1.14)	14.7
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6

Stillbirths

Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	-
Total live and still births	142

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)

Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	2	2	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births	28
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	30
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births	14
---	----

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births	14
---	----

Perinatal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births	14
---	----

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of Deaths

-

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births

-

DeathsMalesFemalesTotal

90

92

182

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the population

16.5

Crude Death Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor (0.78)

12.9

CAUSES OF DEATHMalesFemalesTotal

Malignant Neoplasm - Oesophagus

1

1

2

" " - Stomach

-

1

1

" " - Intestine

3

3

6

" " - Lung, Bronchus

5

1

6

" " - Breast

-

3

3

" " - Prostate

1

-

1

Other Malignant Neoplasms

4

7

11

Diabetes Mellitus

-

3

3

Other Endocrine etc. Diseases

-

1

1

Anaemias

-

1

1

Mental Disorders

-

1

1

Other Diseases of Nervous System

1

1

2

Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease

1

2

3

Hypertensive Disease

2

1

3

Ischaemic Heart Disease

27

18

45

Other Forms of Heart Disease

2

3

5

Cerebrovascular Disease

18

24

42

Other Diseases of Circulatory System

5

6

11

Pneumonia

4

3

7

Bronchitis and Emphysema

7

3

10

Other Diseases of Respiratory System

-

1

1

Cirrhosis of Liver

-

1

1

Other Diseases of Digestive System

3

-

3

Hyperplasia of Prostate

1

-

1

Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System

1

1

2

Congenital Anomalies

1

1

2

Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.

1

-

1

Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions

-

1

1

All Other Accidents

1

2

3

Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries

-

2

2

All Other External Causes

1

-

1

Totals

90

92

182

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Measles	93
Tuberculosis	1
Malaria	1

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

IMMUNISATION

Alnwick U.D., Alnwick R.D., Amble U.D., Rothbury R.D.

(Population 27,840)

Disease	Primary Immunisation			Reinforcing Doses		
	Under 4	4-15	Total	Under 4	4-15	Total
Diphtheria	308	1	309	16	306	322
Whooping Cough	308	1	309	-	-	-
Tetanus	308	6	314	18	370	388
Polio	316	2	318	16	327	343
Measles	238	19	257	-	-	-
Rubella	-	206	206	-	-	-

There were 368 live births in the area during 1972 and the number of primary immunisations of children under 4 years of age have been expressed as percentages of this figure.

Diphtheria	- 84%
Whooping Cough	- 84%
Tetanus	- 85%
Polio	- 86%
Measles	- 69%

B.C.G. Vaccinations against Tuberculosis

Alnwick U.D.	184
Alnwick R.D.	-
Amble U.D.	56
Rothbury R.D.	-
Total	<u>240</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR1972To the Chairman and Members of the Alnwick Rural District Council

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my eighteenth Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1972, alongwith the appended statistical section.

During the period under review a very large volume of work has been involved with the revitalisation of the older houses under the Discretionary and Standard Grant Scheme. Advantage has been taken by the Council to improve and modernise the standard of many of the older Council houses. This work has imposed a severe burden on the Engineer and Surveyor's Department in order to programme the repairs so that they can be accomplished within the time schedule of the Grants. In my opinion the grant-aided work will not be finished on time because of an insufficient and overworked building force and so it is imperative that consideration must be given to extending the time period to allow this essential revitalisation work to continue unimpeded.

As reported last year the exodus of inhabitants from Radcliffe continued and by the end of the year Radcliffe, as a village, ceased to exist. In fact, now that the large excavation machines have commenced it is difficult to visualise the lay-out of the original village.

Monthly reports of analysis of water samples from many villages are received from the Water Board and all have proved satisfactory. In general terms one can state that all villages and hamlets are served by mains supplies and internal supplies are provided. There are still a number of farms which have their own supplies.

In accordance with the request for information from the Department of Health and Social Security under Circular 1/73, re Annual Report for 1972, I have to report that whilst much has been done in the past few years to provide adequate sewerage throughout the area there are still some villages, namely Warkworth, Glanton, Eglington and Newton by the Sea, which either have no sewers or the existing services are hopelessly out-dated and causing health nuisances.

Towards the end of the year schemes for Glanton and Eglingham were approved but the other two schemes are still in abeyance. There are very few houses now without waterclosets.

There are no Common Lodging Houses registered within this district.

There is one poultry processing premise in the area which deals with turkeys. All unfit carcasses are rejected for sale.

I referred last year to the "settling-in" period for the new amalgamated Cleansing Service and this has proved to be the case as several minor difficulties were encountered with regard to collections and adjustments to work rates of the several crews. It often happens that many members of the public are faced with the problem of disposing of unwanted furniture or other such like large articles which cannot be up-lifted by the normal collection service. A service has now been provided whereby if this department is notified, arrangements can be made to provide special collections, at very minimal charges, for the transport of such materials to the Council tip at Embleton. Since the inception of this scheme, and as more people become aware of this service, there has been a steady flow of requests, both from householders and shops, and there has been much appreciation expressed. Several abandoned cars, vans and "old bangers" have been removed under the Civic Amenities Act. The Glanton tip was closed and advantage was taken, under the Environmental Grants Scheme, to clear old sludge beds at Shilbottle by transporting that material for surfacing the face of the tip.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to all Councillors, the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Ian Fraser, and colleagues in this Office who have kindly assisted me during the year 1972.

J.A. STAIG,
Public Health Inspector.

SECTION 1PUBLIC HEALTHSanitary CircumstancesTotal VisitsTOTAL VISITS DURING YEAR RE:-

Houses - Housing Defects (S. 39, 45, 47, 56, 58, 92, 138)	39
Houses - Other Nuisances (S. 39, 50, 75, 83A, 83B, 92B, 92C, 92D)	8

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Section 39, Drainage, Cesspools, etc.	65
Section 50, Cesspools - Nuisances	2
Section 73, Trade Refuse	37
Section 75, Dustbins	Nil
Section 87, Public Conveniences	33

STATUTORY NUISANCES

Section 92, Accumulations etc.	2
Section 138, Water Supply	6

FOOD AND DRUGS

Butchers	11
Ice Cream	Nil
Meat Preparation Rooms	11
Public Houses, Inns, Hotels, etc.	17
Restaurants, Cafes	24
Kippering Sheds	1

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Shops etc.	5
Slaughterhouses	195

MISCELLANEOUS 21

PETROLEUM 4

CARAVAN SITES 19

INTERVIEWS 92

FACTORIES

Mechanical	-
Non-Mechanical	11
Workplaces	-

PEST CONTROL

Dwellinghouses	4
Business Premises	6

CLEANSING SERVICE

Collection	11
Disposal	91

HOUSING ACT 1936/57

Demolitions (Section 16)	15
Clearance Area (Section 42)	-

SECTION 2HOUSINGGeneral

Total Number of houses in District	4,280
New Houses (1972) - Local Authority	Nil
New Houses (1972) - Other Housing Authorities (R.A.F.)	Nil
New Houses (1972) - Private Persons	7
Total Number of Council Houses to date	870

Unfit Housing

Total Number demolished 1972	16
Total Number unfit houses on list	35
Total Number repaired by informal action	146
Total Number Demolition Order revoked	-

Discretionary Grants 1972

Applications submitted to Local Authority (1972)	179
Applications rejected	17
Applications approved	162
Approximate average grant	£1,004
Total number approved since inception of scheme	811

Standard Grants 1972

	<u>1972</u>	<u>To Date</u>
Number of Houses Grant Aided	8	350
Number of Houses provided with Bath or Shower	6	272
Number of Houses provided with Wash Hand Basin	7	295
Number of Houses provided with Hot Water Supply	8	258
Number of Houses provided with Water Closet	8	306
Number of Houses provided with Sink	8	21

SECTION 3OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.(a) Registration and General Inspections (1972)

Class or Premises	No. Registered during Year	Total No. Registered at end of Year	No. of Registered Premises receiving General Inspection
Offices	Nil	4	-
Shops	Nil	19	17
Wholesale Shops	Nil	-	-
Catering Establishments	Nil	13	6
Fuel Storage Depots	Nil	1	-

Number of visits of all kinds to registered premises - 26

(b) Analysis of Persons in Registered Premises

Class of Workplace	No. of Persons Employed
Offices	12
Shops	47
Wholesale Shops	-
Catering Establishments	75
Fuel Storage Depots	4
Total	138
Males	42
Females	96

SECTION 4FACTORIES ACT, 1961.Part 1 of the Act

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	36	15	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	3	2	-	-
Total	44	21	-	-

SECTION 5PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1972.

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. No. of Houses in District	3,414	812
2. (a) Total Number of Houses (including nearby premises) inspected <u>following</u> <u>notification.</u>	318	30
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	168	19
(ii) Mice	60	7
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons <u>other than</u> <u>notification.</u>	88	230
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	18	47
(ii) Mice	10	20

SECTION 6MEAT

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	122	-	-	815	-
Number Inspected	122	-	-	815	-
<u>All diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis and</u> <u>Cysticerci</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	21	-	-	42	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Cysticerci and Tuberculosis	17%	-	-	5%	-
<u>Tuberculosis and</u> <u>Cysticercosis</u>	-	-	-	-	-

